

Part 12: Environmental, Historical and Socioeconomic Information:

45. For each Hazard Mitigation alternative your community is considering, answer "Yes", "No", "Possibly" or "Don't Know" to each question. Then compare the columns. The column with the most "No" answers is the most community-friendly alternative.

	Proposed Activity	Alternative	No Action
Socioeconomic and Land Use Issues			
46. Will the project hinder or violate general land use in the area?	No		
47. Will the project conflict with local zoning ordinances?	No		
48. Will any structures be relocated?	No		
49. Will the project negatively affect area economic activities?	No		
50. Will the project have a disproportionately high or adverse impact on a minority or low income population?	No		
51. Will the project decrease or hinder prime farmland?	No		
Natural Resources			
52. Will marine, aquatic or terrestrial vegetation be removed?	No		
53. Will there be construction in marshlands or wetlands?	No		
54. Will the project adversely affect any wetland areas?	No		
55. Will the project impact wetlands? (flood, drain, excavate, dredge, fill, shade, etc.)	No		
56. Do endangered or rare species live in the project area?	No		
57. Is the project area in or near a wildlife conservation area?	No		
Natural Resources			
58. Are there any properties that appear to be 50 years of age included in your project? (if yes, please provide a list of these properties with the owner(s) name, address, map and parcel numbers and photographs of all four sides of the structure).	Yes		
59. Does the project area have any archeological, cultural or historical significance?	No		
60. Is your project located within or near a National Register listed historic district, or are any of the properties individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places? (If in or near a district, please enclose a sketch map of the district, which outlines the project targets.)	No		
61. Has the project properties / neighborhood ever been reviewed for its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places?	No		
62. Has a survey to locate archeological sites and / or historic structures been carried out on the project area? If so, please provide a copy of the survey with this application indicating the date of the survey, the firm who did the survey, and if the survey is on record with the State Historic Office.	No		
63. Will the project require excavation or disturbance of soil?	No		
64. Has there been a public meeting, which provided an opportunity for public comment regarding various mitigation options? If yes, please attach details describing the meeting venue(s), date(s), and attendance.	No		
Total "No" Responses	18	0	0

Part 13: Environmental Information:

65. Consider hazardous materials that may be found on the properties you plan to mitigate. Answer "Yes," "No," "Possibly," or "Don't know" to each of the following questions. If the answer is "Yes" for even one property, then answer "Yes" to the question. For any question to which you answered "Yes" or "Possibly," please attach additional pages using "overflow" explaining each hazardous material and planned abatement. If there is enough room on this page to answer any question other than "no", you may answer them on this page.

66. Were the properties previously or are the properties currently used for commercial, light industrial, transportation or institutional purposes?	No
67. Are there any above ground storage tanks, underground storage tanks, or leaking storage tanks present on the properties?	No
68. Is there presently, or has there been in the past, any generation, treatment, storage, disposal, release, or spill of petroleum products, solid or hazardous substances and/or wastes, other than normal quantities of household substances on the properties?	No
69. Have unusual odors or discoloration been noticed in the soil, or drinking or surface water on or near the properties?	No
70. Are there any past or ongoing environmental investigations conducted by federal, state, local government agencies, or private firms; or Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) citations or notices of violation on the properties related to environmental or toxic hazards?	No
71. Will there be abatement of any hazardous materials (e.g., lead, asbestos, septic tanks, heating oil tanks, etc.) on any of the properties? Identify and describe.	No
72. Are there any other issues or concerns associated with hazardous or toxic materials on the properties? (i.e. Asbestos siding and roofing material)	No

Part 14: Historical and Socioeconomic Narrative Questions:

Please respond to the following in regard to the community's proposed solution.

73. Identify and describe any historic resources on or near any of the properties. Explain how the project will affect those historic resources.

No Impact

74. Identify and describe any archeological sites on or near any of the properties. Explain how the project will affect those archeological sites.

No Impact

75. Identify and explain any significant cultural or social issues that might affect or be affected by the project.

None

76. Identify and explain any economic concerns or issues that might affect or be affected by the project.

None

Part 15: Public Notification Sources:

77. Federal and State law requires public participation associated with the project. Please state below the media outlets used in your project area to ensure public participation.

Local Newspaper Name N/A

Address 1

Address 2

Phone Number

Circulation Type (Daily, weekly,

If weekly, what day of the week is

Newspaper most often read (if different from above)

Other Media Outlet Name N/A

Address 1

Address 2

Phone Number

Distribution Day?

Attach copies of any articles to this application.

Part 16: Post Project Land Use (Acquisition / Demolition only):

78. Describe the community's intentions for the use of any acquired land after project completion.

State on the line provided below who will maintain the project (Community where the project work occurred).

Community or private non-profit environmental entity maintainer:

N/A

Part 17: Agency Contacts:

THIS SECTION FOR STATE / FEMA USE ONLY	
Identify the State and Federal agencies contacted in the development of the project and in the preparation of the environmental	
<input type="checkbox"/>	State Historic Preservation Office
<input type="checkbox"/>	US Fish and Wildlife
<input type="checkbox"/>	State Division of Environmental Protection
<input type="checkbox"/>	State Division of Natural Resources
<input type="checkbox"/>	US Department of the Interior
<input type="checkbox"/>	US Environmental Protection Agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	US Geological Survey
<input type="checkbox"/>	US Natural Resources Conservation Service
<input type="checkbox"/>	State Department of Social Services (DHHR)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) _____

79. The applicant should contact the following agencies for acquisition / demolition and relocation projects for _____

State Department of Transportation	Date of Contact	_____
	Date of Response	_____
Army Corps of Engineers	Date of Contact	_____
	Date of Response	_____

81. Use the space below to name and number ALL the attachments and enclosures. If you need more lines, use the "overflow" tab below.

Be sure to include the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| _____ Individual Participant Forms | _____ Elevation Certificates |
| _____ 4 Photos (per Structure) | _____ Construction Drawings Preliminary (Mitigation |
| _____ Property Tax Records | _____ Benefit Cost Analysis |
| _____ Maps of project areas | _____ Letters from environmental agencies |
| _____ Street maps | _____ Advertisements (Public notices) for project meetings |
| _____ Resolutions supporting the | _____ Sign-in sheets for public meetings |
| _____ application | _____ Letters on fair housing, hazardous materials and minority |
| _____ Clearance letters from DOT | _____ Engineering documents |
| _____ Clearance letters from ACOE | |
| _____ Authorized agent resolution | |

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**Community Development Block Grant
Disaster Recovery Outreach Plan – CDBG-DR Funds**





Overview

The State, through the West Virginia Department of Commerce and its West Virginia Resiliency Unit within the Development Office, will deliver CDBG-DR programs to the most vulnerable individuals in communities affected by the June 2016 flood. Because of the vast amount of damage throughout the declared counties and the limited recovery dollars available, the State has primarily assessed the unmet housing need of the most vulnerable populations by utilizing the SoVI method.

Given the almost \$300 million in remaining unmet housing need with limited funding available to address those unmet needs, West Virginia utilized the Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI), which is a tool for assessing pre-existing vulnerabilities to environmental hazards. The index was developed by the University of South Carolina in response to the devastating flood that hit South Carolina in October 2015.

The SoVI is a comparative metric that facilitates the analysis of differences in social vulnerability at a certain level of geography – in the case of West Virginia, at the county level. The index, in this iteration, synthesizes 29 socioeconomic variables, as listed below, which, with support from research literature, can contribute to a reduction in a community's ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from hazards.

The SoVI designed for West Virginia's impact and needs assessment is primarily derived from U.S. Census Bureau and FEMA IHP data. The SoVI created for the state's 12 counties affected by DR-4273 integrates the following 29 socioeconomic variables:

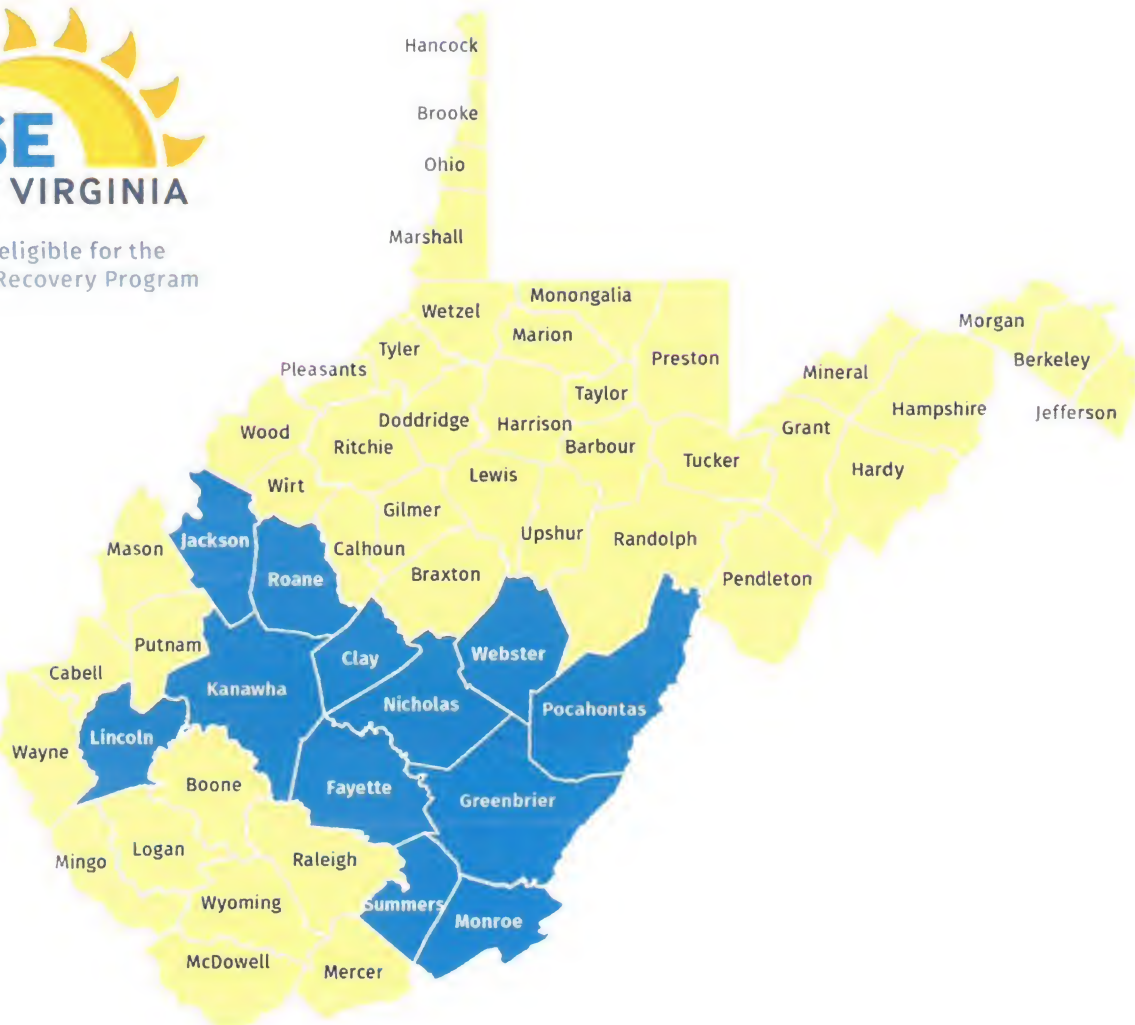
- Percent Asian
- Percent Black
- Percent Hispanic
- Percent Native American
- Percent of Population Under 5 Years of 65 and Over
- Percent of Children Living in Married Couple Families
- Median Age
- Percent of Households Receiving Social Security
- Percent Poverty
- Percent of Households Earning Greater Than \$200,000 Annually
- Per Capita Income
- Percent Speaking English as a Second Language with Limited English Proficiency
- Percent Female



- Percent Female Headed Households
- Percent of Population Living in Nursing and Skilled Nursing Facilities
- Hospitals Per Capita (County Level Only)
- Percent of Population Without Health Insurance (County Level ONLY)
- Percent with Less Than 12th Grade Education
- Percent Civilian Unemployment
- People Per Unit
- Percent Renters
- Median House Value
- Median Gross Rent
- Percent Mobile Homes
- Percent Employment in Extractive Industries
- Percent Employment in Service Industry
- Percent Female Participation in Labor Force
- Percent of Housing Units with No Car
- Percent of Unoccupied Housing Units



Counties eligible for the
Disaster Recovery Program



The State, through the West Virginia Department of Commerce and its West Virginia Development Office, used available disaster data from FEMA and SBA and worked with various public and private stakeholders to identify the areas in which vulnerable impacted citizens exist in each of the State's 12 eligible counties. The targeting of these citizens will be strengthened through a robust outreach effort which will include partnerships with local governments, churches, schools and non-profit organizations, as well as various media outlets and individual citizens.



Communication and transparency in a federally funded program are critical in maintaining public trust. Our ongoing communication and outreach plan will ensure that all key stakeholders are informed of program requirements, key deadlines and planned actions, as well as where and how to access customer service. Our unified approach will consist of steady messaging and information to the public through:

- In-Person & Verbal Communication
- Direct Mail Outs
- Written Policies & Procedures
- Explanatory Program Guides & Brochures
- Applicant Specific Content & Electronic Interface
- Transparency Website & Reporting
- Multimedia
- Media

The outreach efforts will be multi-faceted and include broad and targeted media, primary and secondary outreach and performance measures. The specifics of the outreach plan are laid out in detail in this document.

Outreach Methods

Direct Communication

Direct Mail-Out

Outreach will begin promptly on August 1, 2017. Phase one will begin with a direct mail piece that will be mailed Tuesday, August 1, 2017. Direct mail pieces will be sent to targeted vulnerable households that are located within high and medium SoVI areas in the affected 12 counties per application data obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Small Business Administration (SBA) for disaster recovery assistance. We will also work with partners such as Volunteer Organizations After Disasters (VOADs) and Long Term Recovery Groups (LTRGs) to identify vulnerable, impacted households to include in the targeted mailing distribution list that may not have previously applied for FEMA or SBA assistance.



Community Outreach

Mobile Outreach

Mobile outreach teams will consistently be present in high-impacted, vulnerable areas to provide hands-on assistance with applications for grant money and to provide various disaster recovery related resources. Mobile outreach teams will be sent to those areas' host events and set up on an as-needed basis.

Experienced mobile teams will assemble at local events and fairs, such as the West Virginia State Fair, August 11-20, 2017. Team members will discuss the program, leave informational materials, answer questions, and even offer to conduct on-site intake through our mobile app. If applicants do not have necessary documentation, or would like to conduct intake at another time, the mobile intake team member can schedule a follow up visit or an in-office meeting.

Small Group Meetings

To be as efficient as possible, and utilize the resources of valuable partners such as various VOADs and LTRGs, these partners and others will be utilized to gain contacts of community leaders as well as impacted citizens as quickly as possible. Meetings organized with community leadership will be held in the most vulnerable areas within each eligible county or affected region, based on the discretion and evaluation of the West Virginia Resiliency Unit. The unit will ensure that elected officials, church leaders and non-profits understand the program and can assist in communicating information to vulnerable, impacted West Virginians.

As part of West Virginia's long term recovery efforts in response to heavy rains and flooding at the end of June 2016, the West Virginia Department of Commerce led a series of informal discussions with stakeholders within the affected communities. The purpose of these discussions was to meet with small groups of local, state, and federal partners in the most affected areas to:

- Learn about community and region-wide recovery planning and resiliency issues
- Evaluate what is important to protect and preserve
- Determine what changes are desired
- Discuss long term recovery planning needs and roles of state, local and federal partners
- Gather information that will help develop future recovery efforts and meetings



Participants included representatives from state Regional Planning and Development Councils (RPDC), Long Term Recovery Committees (LTRC), local municipalities and organizations, and state and federal agencies. Three discussions were hosted in the following areas:

- Summersville, WV on November 9, 2016
- Clendenin, WV on November 18, 2016
- Lewisburg, WV on November 30, 2016

Because of the discussions, it became clear WV communities are facing many of the same recovery challenges. The cross-cutting issues identified throughout this process included: Communication and Coordination, Capacity, Community Engagement, Affordable Housing, Broadband, GIS Data, and Economic Development.

Although a public hearing is not required given the citizen participation waivers provided by HUD for this CDBG-DR allocation, the State held two (2) public meetings to discuss the specific proposed use of the CDBG-DR funds with the public. These meetings were held on April 4, 2017 in Clendenin and April 5, 2017 in Lewisburg.

A new statewide Unmet Needs Committee was formed at the beginning of 2017 that consists of representatives from numerous organizations to coordinate relief to those citizens who still have unmet needs because of the flood. The committee typically meets every other week and allows individuals the opportunity to present cases of unmet needs and be potentially awarded additional funds from an inventory of donated sources available within the committee. The WV Department of Commerce will be represented at committee meetings to coordinate with the Statewide Unmet Needs Committee to most efficiently serve affected populations who may require housing assistance.

All future meeting dates and times are subject to change.

Advertisement

Another critical component in the outreach plan will be to ensure that information related to the State's Housing Rehabilitation Program is available and accessible to the State's intended targeted population of the most vulnerable in high and medium SoVI areas. This will be done through coordination of various types of advertisement. Communication through each of these mediums is detailed below:



Paid Media

Newspapers: August 1, advertising in large dailies and local county papers (and other publications as deemed necessary) will announce the program, and list basic eligibility requirements and intake information such as locations, dates and times.

Social Media

Targeted, sponsored social media posts will be designed to address vulnerable populations in the affected area. Posts will announce the program, list basic eligibility requirements and intake information such as locations, dates and times. Facebook posts will be featured on the West Virginia Department of Commerce page. Twitter and Instagram posts will be featured on the RISE WV accounts that were created by Horne.

Brochures & Printed Materials

Brochures/Inserts: Brochures and informational collateral will be produced and distributed. The materials will contain general information about program details and include specific contact information for impacted citizens to begin their recovery process. Brochures will be distributed during community outreach events to VOADs, LTRGs, elected officials, church leaders and non-profits in impacted areas to assist with educating affected, vulnerable citizens. Posters and flyers will be posted and shared with local post offices, banks, Department of Health and Human Services Offices, schools, and churches.

Posters: Posters will be published and placed in the most visible locations possible, such as on public bulletin boards in schools, post offices, banks, community buildings, Division of Motor Vehicle satellite offices, Department of Health and Humans Services satellite offices, and churches in the most vulnerable areas. These posters will contain general information about program details and include specific contact information for impacted citizens. This will help to inform potential applicants who may not be connected through schools, churches or other community organizations.

Public Website

The West Virginia Resiliency Unit's transparency website, www.RISEWV.com, will be utilized to post all announcements, documentation, application requirements, event information and application processes.



Points of Contact

Potential applicants will have, and will be informed that they have, the ability to reach intake centers by phone during office hours. In addition to reaching intake centers during office hours, citizens may submit comments or applications 24/7 via email, mobile (phone) app, or electronic web form. The West Virginia Resiliency Unit will broadly publish the locations and telephone number(s) of the intake sites.

Performance Metrics

Metrics capturing our proactive and responsive communications will be tracked and provided to the State (along with other reporting data and application status metrics) in a regular project status report. Our extensive outreach efforts along with our performance metrics and reporting should allow us to stay on track in serving the most vulnerable in West Virginia.

Timeline

All outreach will commence on Tuesday, August 1, 2017 and continue through the application deadline of November 30, 2017.

Case ID	Dist Name	Lat	Long	City	County	Unit	Lat	Long	Property Type	Project Type	Activity Status	Activity Status Date	AMC Category	Incomplete	True Built	True Built (Approved)	True Built (Over)	True Built (Unknown)	In Disposition (Discontinued)	Flow Date
WV FL16-00002				Clay	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1920				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00003				Greensboro	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1920				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00004				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1964	1963			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00005				Clay	WV				House		Active		11-80%	Verified	2001				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00006				Clay	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1964				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00007				Clay	WV				House		Active		11-30%	Verified	1945				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00008				Clay	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1977				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00009				Clay	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1957				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00010				Clay	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified					FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00011				Summers	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1949	1950			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00012				Kanawha	WV				House		Active		11-80%	Verified		1935			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00013				Summers	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1956				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00014				Kanawha	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1920				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00015				Kanawha	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		11-30%	Verified		1930			TRUE	1914
WV FL16-00016				Fayette	WV				House		Active		80-120%	Verified	1957	1957			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00017				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1924	1922			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00018				Clay	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1935				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00019				Clay	WV				House		Active		11-80%	Verified	1938				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00020				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1930	1930			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00021				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1940	1940			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00022				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		11-30%	Verified	1949				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00023				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active			Verified					TRUE	1914
WV FL16-00024				Kanawha	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1954	1949			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00025				Fayette	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1954	1953			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00026				Kanawha	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1945	1945			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00027				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1930	1930			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00028				Greensboro	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1940				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00029				Nicholas	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1940				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00030				Nicholas	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1953	1960			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00031				Fayette	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1886				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00032				Clay	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		11-30%	Verified	1970				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00033				Kanawha	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1940				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00034				Clay	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1930				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00035				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1940	1940			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00036				Nicholas	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1940				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00037				Nicholas	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1954				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00038				Nicholas	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1954				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00039				Nicholas	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1945				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00040				Kanawha	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1947				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00041				Greensboro	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified					FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00042				Greensboro	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	2002				TRUE	1914
WV FL16-00043				Clay	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1991				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00044				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1929				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00045				Greensboro	WV				House		Active		11-30%	Verified					FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00046				Kanawha	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1936	1945			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00047				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1934	1940			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00048				Greensboro	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Not Started	1990	1940			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00049				Clay	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1932				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00050				Jackson	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1975				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00051				Nicholas	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1920				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00052				Nicholas	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1918				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00053				Nicholas	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1927				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00054				Fayette	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		11-30%	Verified	1955	1955			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00055				Nicholas	WV				House		Active		11-80%	Verified	1950				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00056				Nicholas	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1900	1900			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00057				Fayette	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1955	1955			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00058				Nicholas	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1934				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00059				Nicholas	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		11-80%	Verified	1920	1935			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00060				Nicholas	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1910				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00061				Kanawha	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1970				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00062				Wetzel	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1949				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00063				Kanawha	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1950	1950			FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00064				Monroe	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1997				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00065				Wetzel	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified					FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00066				Clay	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1968				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00067				Clay	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1965				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00068				Kanawha	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1992				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00069				Clay	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified		1914			TRUE	1914
WV FL16-00070				Kanawha	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified					TRUE	1914
WV FL16-00071				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1980				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00072				Clay	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00073				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00074				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00075				Greensboro	WV				House		Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00076				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00077				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00078				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00079				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00080				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00081				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00082				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00083				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00084				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00085				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00086				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00087				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00088				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00089				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00090				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00091				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00092				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00093				Greensboro	WV				House	Reconstruction	Active		0-10%	Verified	1974				FALSE	1914
WV FL16-00094				Greensboro	WV															

[illegible]

WV FL16-01171	Greenbrier	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1901	1901	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01277	Nichols	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1965	1965	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01331	Nichols	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	11-30%	Verified	1950	1950	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01333	Greenbrier	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1910	1910	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01386	Fayette	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1960	1960	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01396	Greenbrier	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1960	1960	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01398	Greenbrier	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1960	1960	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Nichols	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1835	1835	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Ross	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1906	1906	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Greenbrier	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1945	1945	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Nichols	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1914	1914	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Greenbrier	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1910	1910	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Kanawha	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1972	1972	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Greenbrier	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1950	1950	TRUE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Greenbrier	WV	Apartment	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1984	1984	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Greenbrier	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1950	1950	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Greenbrier	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1951	1950	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Greenbrier	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1950	1950	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Kanawha	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1950	1950	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Greenbrier	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	11-30%	Verified	1954	1954	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Kanawha	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1946	1946	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Kanawha	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1946	1946	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Kanawha	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1953	1954	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Fayette	WV	House	Active	Not Started	0-10%	Not Started	1970	1970	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Welton	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1951	1955	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Nichols	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1950	1950	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Kanawha	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1940	1940	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Greenbrier	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1944	1950	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Fayette	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1982	1982	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Greenbrier	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1926	1926	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Greenbrier	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1970	1970	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Welton	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1950	1950	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Nichols	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1910	1910	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Nichols	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1959	1959	TRUE	TRUE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Nichols	WV	Apartment	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	2012	2012	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Summers	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1940	1940	TRUE	TRUE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Greenbrier	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1940	1940	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Greenbrier	WV	House	Reconstruction	Active	0-10%	Verified	1929	1929	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Nichols	WV	House	Active	Active	11-30%	Verified	1929	1929	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Morgan	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1940	1940	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Nichols	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1950	1950	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Fayette	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1921	1929	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Fayette	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1929	1929	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Kanawha	WV	House	Active	Not Started	0-10%	Not Started	1972	1997	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A
WV FL16-01399	Clay	WV	House	Active	Active	0-10%	Verified	1954	1955	FALSE	FALSE	IN/A

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Avoiding Duplication of Benefits

Purpose

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) provides low-interest, long-term disaster loans to businesses of all sizes, private nonprofit organizations, homeowners and renters following a declared disaster. Through the disaster loan program, SBA has collected certain data which may be useful to states, territories, tribes, and local government jurisdictions and voluntary agencies in developing or updating various plans, including but not limited to response, recovery or mitigation plans and/or identifying a duplication of benefits (DOB) when administering their disaster assistance programs. SBA will share relevant data with states, territories, tribes, and local government jurisdictions and voluntary agencies; however, if the data contains personally identifiable information (PII) a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) must first be prepared and signed by both SBA and the authorized requesting party. The purpose of the MOU is to avoid duplication of benefits. Certain information may be available without an MOU. For SBA disaster loan information that is publicly available, please visit us online at [SBA's Disaster Loan Data webpage](#).

MOUs are available for parties to avoid duplication of benefits. The following pages include an MOU template (Appendix A) and a menu of commonly requested data fields that SBA may provide (Appendix B). SBA can make the data available to the state or local government in various formats, including excel, portable document format (PDF), and comma-separated values (CSV). The MOU may include only those listed data fields that are relevant to the issuance of a grant, loan, or other benefit under the requestor's program.

Instructions

1. Review the attached pages and complete MOU draft (Appendix A) and select relevant disaster loan data fields from data menu (Appendix B).
2. The sections in red on the attached draft MOU (Appendix A) should be completed by your organization. Currently, these sections contain information that is frequently needed to complete an MOU. These sections are to be used as guidance for drafting your MOU. Please input your organization's applicable information in the sections that are in red.
3. Submit first draft of MOU to SBA for review (see contact information below). SBA will review draft and make edits, if necessary. If no changes are required, SBA will inform the requesting party that the MOU may be signed by the authorized signing official.
4. Scan and return a signed copy of the MOU draft to SBA. Once received, SBA will review, sign and return a copy of the executed MOU to the requestor for their records.
5. Once the MOU has been signed by both parties, SBA will run the initial request for data and begin providing regular reports per the reporting schedule set by the terms in the MOU.

SBA Points of Contact

To submit draft MOUs or for any questions, please email DisasterDataSharing@sba.gov.

APPENDIX A

Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Small Business Administration and the The State of West Virginia

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU” or “Agreement”) is to establish procedures by which the U.S. Small Business Administration (“SBA”) may exchange data, subject to the Privacy Act, with the State of West Virginia represented by H. Wood Thrasher, Secretary of the Department of Commerce. The exchange of this information is important to identify unmet needs of damaged homes and businesses under federal disaster #4331 (SBA #15255 and 15256).

II. BACKGROUND

On August 18, 2017, a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration was declared, as requested by the Governor Jim Justice of the State of West Virginia in response to severe storms, flooding, landslides, and mudslides. As a result of this declaration SBA can make direct loans available through its disaster loan program to disaster survivors for uncompensated home and business losses.

The West Virginia Department of Commerce manages the State Resiliency Office and oversees the Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds.

The purpose of this program is to provide grants/loans to survivors of the referenced declared federal disaster. The grants/loans are available for real estate property repairs for structures destroyed in the June 22-29, 2016 storms.

The SBA low-interest disaster loan is the primary source of funds for these loans. As outlined in this agreement, SBA is providing disaster loan application information to the State of West Virginia on homeowners and businesses that applied for SBA disaster loan assistance under disaster #4331 (SBA #15255 and 15256) for the purposes of identifying unmet needs.

III. AUTHORITY

The legal authority for sharing this information is § 312(a) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. § 5155), which authorizes agencies to ensure that assistance provided by each is not duplicated by another source.

SBA provides its disaster assistance loan programs under the authority of section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. § 636 (b)).

IV. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. SBA will:

1. Provide the information listed in Appendix B regarding home and business disaster

loan applicants from the federal disaster declaration #4331 (SBA #15257).

2. Provide a point of contact person to facilitate communication between SBA and the State of West Virginia.

B. The State of West Virginia will:

1. Provide SBA with a listing of grant/loan recipients, including the amount of award, the disaster damaged address, what the funds are for and other unique identifier, if available (SBA Application Number, FEMA Registration Number, etc.) The data will be stored in electronic format to be retrieved only by authorized personnel as described in this MOU and only for official government use.
2. Provide a point of contact person to facilitate communication between the State of West Virginia and SBA.

V. POINTS OF CONTACT

SBA

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alejandro.contreras@sba.gov

State of West Virginia

H. Wood Thrasher
Secretary, WV Dept. of Commerce
1900 Kanawha Blvd, E, Bldg. 3, Suite 600
Charleston, WV 25305
(304) 558-2234
w.thrasher@wv.gov

VI. TERM, TERMINATION AND AMENDMENT

This Agreement will take effect when signed by both parties and continue for 18 months unless sooner terminated. This Agreement may only be amended upon written mutual consent of both parties. Either party may terminate its participation with 30 calendar days written notice to the other party.

VII. PROTECTION OF DATA

Any data obtained from the other party may only be used for the purpose of verifying whether a duplication of benefits has occurred. All personal and confidential information provided by SBA pursuant to this Agreement belongs to, and will remain the property of SBA. The State of West Virginia agrees to strictly control the use and retention of any personal and confidential information provided by SBA so that only those personnel, including the West Virginia National Guard through designees of the Adjutant General, and the Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management as approved by the Executive Director, who have a need to know have access to such material. No further dissemination or use of material provided by SBA is authorized without written permission of SBA. Any outside request for personal and confidential information provided by SBA pursuant to this Agreement must be referred to the SBA point of contact named in this Agreement. Each party's responsibility to protect personal and confidential data from unauthorized disclosures will survive the term of this Agreement.

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- B. SBA and the State of West Virginia further recognize that the shared information is subject to the rights of audit and inspection of various federal and state agencies and the disclosure of such information may be required by law.
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IX. SIGNATURE

The signatories below represent that they have the authority to make such commitments on behalf of their respective organizations.

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State of West Virginia

James E. Riviera Date
Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance

H. Wood Thrasher Date
Secretary, WV Department of Commerce

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James E. Riviera Date
Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance

H. Wood Thrasher Date
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The Scope of the Abandoned and Dilapidated Buildings Problem

More than 2,000 abandoned buildings have been identified by 10 communities using BAD Buildings Teams and other blight reduction efforts. This snapshot does not comprehensively describe the magnitude of this problem at the state level. The [WVU Land Use & Sustainable Development Law Clinic](#) cites American Fact Finder as estimating just under 140,000 **vacant** houses in West Virginia. This estimate is high to use for a BAD building number for the state, as those vacant houses may not all be dilapidated. Based on the existing BAD Buildings inventories, which average 200 dilapidated structures per community, and an estimated 107 West Virginia communities (U.S. Census Bureau) with populations greater than 1,000, a conservative estimate of the total number of abandoned and dilapidated buildings in the state is 21,400.

The scope of this problem is further illustrated by the level of news coverage across the state of issues related to abandoned buildings, including the negative impacts, such as increase levels of crime or potential for structure fires, as well as the creative ways communities are seeking to address this significant issue. The list of articles below are merely a sample of coverage over the past several months.

1. [UPDATE: Vacant Harrison County House Fire Ruled Arson](#)
2. [Vacant house fire deemed an arson](#)
3. [Vacant house fire under investigation](#)
4. [Building burned in Kanawha Boulevard in Charleston fire site of four previous blazes](#)
5. [One person dead in Huntington house fire](#)
6. [Firefighters battle vacant house fire in Beloit](#)
7. [Fire at vacant house reported in Charleston](#)
8. [Arson Suspected In Martins Ferry House Fire](#)
9. [Vacant home fire in Aurora under investigation](#)
10. [Firefighters battle vacant house blaze in West Huntington](#)
11. [Unidentified person killed in fire](#)
12. [War Hotel destroyed by fire, blaze spreads to second structure](#)
13. [Second fire causes damage to vacant Jefferson County home](#)
14. [Fire breaks out at former Mountain State Supply in Huntington](#)
15. [The Struggle To Breathe Life Back Into Empty Schools](#)
16. [Help with Dilapidated Structures Sought in West Virginia](#)
17. [Dilapidated houses plague our state](#)
18. [West Virginia man charged with burglary, theft from vacant building](#)
19. [Study shows cleaning up vacant properties decreases crime](#)
20. [Making BAD Buildings Good Again: West Virginia communities display best efforts to tackle dilapidated building issues](#)
21. [City adds \\$400K to budget for BAD buildings](#)
22. [EDITORIAL: Cities Face Complex Issues in Rehabilitating Structures](#)
23. [West Virginia Co-op Collaborative meeting to explore 'new economy'](#)
24. [From housing to health care, Charleston would feel loss of CDBG funds](#)

25. [Diane W. Mufson: State's tax lien system encourages slum buildings](#)
26. [BAD Buildings Team Meeting addresses dilapidated buildings on Charleston's West Side](#)
27. [30 problem structures razed in Parkersburg in 2016](#)
28. [BDC purchases former Follansbee Steel site for future redevelopment](#)
29. [Weston addressing blighted areas, forms Urban Renewal Authority to help](#)
30. [U.S. Rep. David McKinley Advocates For Increase In Historic Tax Credits During Wheeling Speech](#)
31. [Clarksburg Council awards bid for city demolition project](#)
32. [TUCKER COUNTY COMMUNITIES WORK TOWARD CREATING A COLLABORATIVE VISION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH](#)
33. [Former Abandoned Factory Hosts Progressive Art Show](#)
34. [Task force looking to take care of "BAD" buildings](#)
35. [For Charleston, vacant buildings present big challenges](#)
36. [Rewriting McDowell](#)
37. [New Cumberland eyesores being redeveloped](#)
38. [City of Shinnston looks at budget, establishing demolition funds](#)
39. [Tighe Bullock: Everything old holds new approach to revival](#)
40. [Huntington native pushes for community improvement](#)
41. [Fairmont BAD Buildings Group Surveys Vacant Properties](#)
42. [Fairmont BAD Buildings Part 2: Addressing The Problem](#)
43. [Fairmont BAD Buildings Part 3: Utilizing Deconstruction](#)
44. [BAD Buildings Part Four: Creating A Business](#)
45. [City's strategies, programs producing results](#)
46. [Can Rehabilitating Historic Buildings Help W.Va.'s Economy?](#)
47. [Bids withdrawn for abandoned schools on Charleston's West Side](#)
48. [Local attorney buys old BNI building](#)
49. [UPDATE: Demolition begins on vacant Huntington homes](#)
50. [Forum on bid to increase West Virginia's historic tax credits set for Thursday in Martinsburg](#)
51. [Matewan to auction school building](#)
52. [One Man's Mission to Reinvent the Northern Panhandle](#)
53. [Matoaka rebuilding and hoping to add tourism industry to the town](#)
54. [Wheeling Finds Success with Vacant Property Registry](#)
55. [Editorial: Registry important first step for redevelopment](#)
56. [Home Rule Impacts Dilapidated Property Policies](#)
57. [Helping Richwood recover from flood a deja vu experience for Baber](#)
58. [Vandals target abandoned Kanawha County schools](#)
59. [Huntington Continues Project Redeveloping Brownfield Sites](#)
60. [A Neighborhood that Struggles with Poverty Has Helped Rehabilitate 50 Homes](#)
61. [Update on Huntington's vacant building ordinance](#)
62. [Sometimes you have to tear it down, to build it back stronger](#)
63. [BAD Buildings Grant continues to work on creating a clean community](#)
64. [Sowers: 'We want to make the county look good again,' Abandoned, dilapidated buildings problems focus Clean-up Committee](#)
65. [In WV coalfields, dilapidated sites make way for renewal](#)


66. [Efforts to tackle blight in W.Va. deserve more support](#)
67. [Brownfields Assistance Center accepting applications for technical assistance grants to eradicate BAD buildings](#)
68. [Fairmont Seeks to Acquire Abandoned Buildings](#)
69. [Fairmont Receives Abandoned Buildings Grant](#)
70. [Monongalia County Commission Discusses Abandoned Buildings](#)
71. [Fire Crews Respond to a Suspicious Abandoned Building Fire in Taylor County](#)
72. [Work on Demolition of Buckhannon Abandoned Building to Begin Saturday](#)
73. [Weston Renewing Better Buildings Committee](#)
74. [The City of Weston Establishes an Urban Renewal Authority](#)
75. [Building Collapses Into Adjacent Building in Shinnston](#)
76. [Shinnston Receives New Grant for BAD Buildings](#)
77. [Negotiations Underway for New Waldo Hotel Owner](#)
78. [Fairmont Building Commission Hosts Annual Meeting](#)
79. [Clarksburg Takes Extra Precautions In Demolition Projects](#)
80. [Fairmont Addresses BAD Buildings With New Grant Program](#)
81. [4Fairmont Committees Launch Campaign](#)

Communities with Prioritized Inventories through BAD Buildings Program

- Parsons – 107 problem properties identified; community priorities determined to be visibility, health and safety, blight concentration, and housing reuse potential.
- Moundsville – 227 problem properties identified; community priorities determined to be visibility to gateways and major neighborhoods, property condition plus occupancy status, and blight concentration.
- Glenville – Unknown number of properties (final analysis of the inventory is currently underway by Glenville State College geography students); community priorities are visibility, blight concentration, and severity of dilapidation.
- Whitesville – 64 problem properties in the inventory, which focused primarily on the town's commercial area which runs along Route 3. The volunteers determined that visibility, health and safety, and blight concentration were top priorities to determine which properties to target for rehabilitation or removal.
- Thomas – 35 problem properties are in the Thomas inventory which is prioritized by health and safety, visibility, obsolescence, and blight concentration.
- Fairmont – 358 properties have been identified in the Fairmont Inventory.
- Shinnston – The Shinnston inventory currently has 12 properties identified. The volunteers, comprised of members of the Shinnston Development Authority, determined that a two-phase approach is what the City needed. In phase 1 the surveying and prioritization would be focused on downtown in order to target high value, high impact commercial properties. Phase 2 would widen the survey to the entire City and will be completed once project development efforts for target commercial structures have been developed.
- Wheeling – The Wheeling inventory contains 73 identified problem properties in a targeted survey area of the City's historic downtown. Many of these are commercial structures that are

highly underutilized or entirely vacant. The volunteer Team members determined that the inventory would be prioritized based on viability of residential reuse, location to downtown's gateway entrances, blight concentration, perception of crime, and visibility.

- Middleway – 23 were identified as BAD Buildings. The volunteers prioritized these properties in two ways: community priority (health and safety, visibility, obsolescence, and blight concentration) as well as project development priority (re-use potential, consistent with community vision, achievability in 18 months, site control, and affordability).
- Weston – The Weston Better Buildings Team recently updated their original survey, which now contains 136 identified problem properties. The Weston Team determined its community priorities were visibility when entering Town or major neighborhoods, property condition and occupancy status, and blight concentration.



West Virginia CDBG – DR Action Plan Amendment

COMMUNITY BRIEFING
NOVEMBER XX, 2017

Recovery Coordination: Federal Partners



Recovery Coordination: State Partners



Overview of \$149M CDBG-DR Award


- 12 counties are eligible for assistance
- 80% of funds must be spent in Clay, Greenbrier, Kanawha, and Nicholas Counties
- 70% of funds must benefit low- to moderate-income (LMI) persons
- HUD is requiring the State to primarily address housing needs.
- All funded activities must meet 1 of 3 HUD national objectives:
 - Benefit persons of low- and moderate-income, or
 - Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or
 - Meet other urgent community development needs

Programs

RISE WV Housing Restoration Program
RISE WV Rental Assistance Program
WV Coordinated Match Program (HMGP / CDBG-DR Match)
Bridge Home Program
Restore Riverview Project
RISE WV Slum and Blight Removal Program NEW
RISE WV Multifamily Rental Housing Program NEW
RISE WV Economic Development Program NEW

	RISE WV Housing Restoration Program	\$	71,886,258	48%
	RISE WV Rental Assistance Program	\$	16,200,000	11%
	WV Coordinated Match Program (HMGP / CDBG-DR Match)	\$	12,440,000	8%
	Bridge Home Program	\$	2,080,000	1%
	Restore Riverview Project	\$	5,712,000	4%
	RISE WV Slum and Blight Removal Program	\$	5,875,000	4%
	RISE WV Multifamily Rental Housing Program	\$	5,875,000	4%
Total Housing		\$	119,081,258	80%
ECONOMIC	RISE WV Economic Development Program	\$	17,580,000	1%
Total Economic		\$	17,580,000	1%
PLANNING & ADMINISTRATION	Planning	\$	10,680,000	7%
	Administration	\$	7,453,750	5%
Total Planning and Administration		\$	17,483,750	12%
Total Budget		\$	149,145,008	100%

Proposed
Program
Budget



RISE WV HOUSING REPAIR PROGRAM

Objective: To provide grants for repair, rehabilitation, reconstruction of homes destroyed or damaged by flooding in the 12 disaster declared counties.

CDBG-DR Allocation: \$71.8 million

Eligibility Requirement: Single family homes and mobile homes that are the primary residence of LMI (low to moderate income) households.

Program Priorities: Based on applicant's SSVI score.

Estimated Households to be Served: 3,300

RISE WV RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM


Objective: To provide grants for reimbursement/relief of rental property destroyed or damaged by flooding in the 12 disaster declared counties.

CDBG-DR Allocation: \$13.0 million

Eligibility Requirement: Single family properties containing one to four residential units occupied as the primary residence of a tenant.

Program Priorities: FEMA designated damage; LMI Tenant households; high or medium social vulnerability (SVVI) score.

Estimated Households to be Served: 300



WV COORDINATED MATCH PROGRAM (HMGP / CDBG-DR MATCH)

Objective: To leverage CDBG-DR funds to provide the State's required financial match for the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).

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CDBG-DR Allocation: \$1.3 billion

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Eligible Applicants: Non-profits, Schools, Housing, Public Housing, Authority, regularly provide non-profit organizations.

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Eligible Activities: Repairing or replacing property, acquisition and demolition, priority acquisition, infrastructure improvements, replacement.

BRIDGE HOME PROGRAM

Objective: To replace and/or repair bridges that provide the primary access to rural areas in the state and counties.

CDBG-DR Allocation: \$2 million

The State will use grant funds to repair and/or replace bridges.



RESTORE RIVERVIEW PROJECT

Objective: To restore and/or relocate affordable housing units as well as rehabilitate the first floor of building to function as training and office space at Riverview at Clendenin School, located in Kanawha County.

CDBG-DR Allocation: \$5.7 million

Program Priorities: LMI households

Estimated Households to be Served: 18

RISE WV SLUM AND BLIGHT REMOVAL PROGRAM

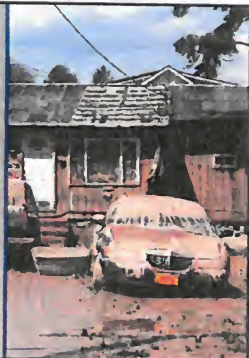
Objective: To address slum and blight on a spot basis and assist in the removal of vacant, deteriorated or abandoned buildings located throughout the 12 disaster-affected counties.

CDBG-DR Allocation: \$5.8 million

Eligibility: Vacant residential or commercial properties damaged by the flood.

Program Priorities: Significantly damaged structures located in the roadway.

Estimated Properties to be Demolished: 700



RISE WV MULTIFAMILY RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM

Objective: To provide housing to vulnerable households by offering gap financing to repair damaged multifamily rental housing or construct new multifamily rental housing developments in the 12 disaster declared counties.

CDBG-DR Allocation: \$5.8 million

Eligibility: Developers substantially rehabilitating or building affordable multifamily projects with 10 units or more

Program Priorities: Scoring of developers based on project readiness, leverage available, demonstrated capacity, prior experience, and service to LMI populations.

Estimated Households to be Served: 150

RISE WV ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Objective: To support long-term housing recovery by funding critical economic revitalization activities that support local communities, provide jobs, and provide access to training for new skills for new employment opportunities in the 12 disaster declared counties.

CDBG-DR Allocation: \$12.5 million

Eligibility: Units of local government, for-profit businesses, and private non-profit organizations located in the 12 disaster declared counties.

Program Priorities: Competitive application process using scoring criteria for prioritization of funding

PLANNING

Objective: To develop a State disaster recovery and response plan that addresses long-term recovery as well as pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation. Specifically, the State will use some of the Planning funds to support planning activities carried out by the newly established State Resiliency Office.

CDBG-DR Allocation: \$10 million

Eligibility: Associated planning activities centered on the full development of a comprehensive resiliency strategy for the State

FAIR HOUSING ACT


The Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination against any of the following protected classes:



- Race
- Color
- National Origin
- Religion
- Sex
- Familial Status
- Handicap / Disability

EQUAL HOUSING
OPPORTUNITY

FAIR HOUSING ACT



The Fair Housing Act prohibits:

- Discrimination in the rental or sale of housing;
- Discrimination in the terms, conditions, privileges, services or facilities of housing;
- Making, printing, or publishing discriminatory advertisements; and
- Representing that housing is unavailable to a protected class when housing is actually available.

EQUAL HOUSING
OPPORTUNITY

QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS?

Public comments will be received until **November XX, 2017**.

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